WILD RUSH FOR CLONDYKE.

DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS OF THE LONG JOURNEY.

THEY MEAN HARDSHIP AND PROBABLE DEATH

FOR MANY WHO WILL START-MORE MINERS RETURN WITH GOLD.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] San Francisco, July 17.-The Clondyke mining craze continues to possess San Francisco, and the mania for going to the far North has been increased by reports of the arrival of miners with great amounts of gold in Port Townsend. Eleven hundred people have applied for passage on the steamer Excelsior, which sails July 28, though at the outside only two hundred can be This is the last boat which runs straight through to Dawson City. The next boat, which leaves here on September 5, goes only to St. Michael's. The Alaska Commercial Company fears starvation on the Clondyke if the threatened rush from Seattle and this city takes place. Louis Sloss, president of the company, estimates that forty thousand people will rush into the new diggings, while with the best efforts of the company not more than eight thousand or ten thousand people can be fed with the provisions that are on the way. Six thousand tons of food are at St. Michael's but not over half this amount can be forwarded to Dawson. What can be pushed through depends wholly on the condition of the season. Usually the river freezes up by September 15, and that puts an end to all shipments, as it is impossible to move supplies by dog sledges over the vast distances. It is seventeen hundred miles from St. Michael's to Dawson, and the Alaska Commercial Company has the only steamers on the river. It is not possible to charter steamers here and send them up, as special boats must be constructed, with flat bottoms. All the boats on the river were made here, sent up in sections, and put on the river. company lost its boat last season. By way of Juneau the trip to the Clondyke is dangerous and severe at this season, and it is tempting death to start later than September 15

portages must be made. Leaving Juneau one goes to Dyeajy by way of the Lime Canal, and from there to Lake Lindermann, thirty miles, on foot or portage. The lake gives a ride of five or six miles, and then follows another long journey overland to the headwaters of Lake Bennett, which is twenty-eight miles long. On foot one goes again for a number of miles, and then at Caricrossing the river furnishes transportation for four miles to Tagish Lake, where another twenty-one-mile boat ride may be had. This is followed by a weary stretch of mountainous country, and then Marsh or Mud Lake is reached. The traveller gets another boat ride of twenty-four miles and then down a creek for twenty-seven miles to Miles Cafion and White Horse Rapids.

from Juneau. In going in by this way frequent

This is one of the most dangerous places on the entire route, and should be avoided by all strangers. The stream is full of sunken rocks and runs with the speed of a millrace. Passing White Horse Rapids this journey is down a river thirty miles to Lake Labarge, where thirty-one miles of navigable water are found. Another short portage and Louis River is reached. Then comes a 200-mile journey, which brings the traveller to Fort Selkirk. At this point the Pelly and Louis rivers come together, forming the Yukon. From that point on it is practically smooth satting, though the stranger must be exceedingly careful.

ot Passing is a dangerous part of the Chilcoot Passing is a dangerous part of the trip, and it is subject to severe snow storms. In the fall these come up suddenly and only Indians can survive if caught out in one on the pass. If the expected rush occurs the supply of Indians for carrying luggage across the portages in the Juneau route will give out. These Indians are peculiar. When they have made a little money they like to spend it, and no amount of persuasion can induce them to work as white mendo when much money is offered. Also the supdo when much r ply of boats on Lake Lindermann will fail, and hundreds of prospectors will be forced to build their own boats or turn back. These dangers will probably deter many from

These dangers will probably deter many from venturing out on the Juneau route, but the reckless and improvident will not be discouraged, and those who have had experience of the hardships of an Alaskan winter predict that this gold rush will be the most disastrous in the history of American mining excitements.

MORE GOLD FROM THE DIGGINGS. A TREASURE-LADEN STEAMER ARRIVES AT PORT TOWNSEND.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 17 .- At 3 o'clock this morning the steamahip Portland, from St. Michael's for Scattle, passed up the Sound with a great quantity of solid gold on board, and sixty-eight passengers. In the captain's cabin are three chests and a large safe filled with the precious nuggets. The metal is worth nearly \$700,000, and the most of it was taken out of the ground in less than three months of last winter. The nuggets range in size from a pea to a guinea egg. Of the sixty-eight miners on board hardly a man has less than \$7,000, and one or two have more than \$100,000 in dust.

One peculiar feature noticed is that the big strikes were made by "tenderfeat," while the old miners of many years' experience are suffering indescribable hardships and privations in Alaska and the Northwest territory, and have only a few thousand dollars to show for their

The stories the fortunate ones tell seem almost beyond belief. Single individuals have taken out in two and a half months over \$150,000 in

Clarence Berry, of Fresno, Cal., went to the Yukon in 1890 and prospected several years without success. He returned home last fail, was married, and took his bride to the Clond; ke last November. He is now on the Portland

with \$135,000, the result of a winter's work. Frank Physeator, of Baroda, Mich., is another lucky miner. He went to the Clondyke last fall and is now returning with \$96,027, having worked two claims with nine men three months, and he still owns the claims. He was one of the

original discoverers of the Eldorado district. Although most of the passengers are returning home with plenty of gold, they all advise and urge people who contemplate going to the Yukon not to think of taking in less than one ton of food and plenty of clothing. While it is a poor man's country, yet the hardships and privations to be encountered by inexperienced persons unused to frontier life are certain to rebult in much suffering. They should go prepared with at least a year's supplies.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SEATTLE. ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE PREPARING FOR

RUSH TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

Seattle, Wash., July 17 .- The reports of great gold discoveries in Alaska have caused intense excitement here. Policemen are resigning from the force, every streetcar man that can raise a stake has given notice to his company, and, in fact, all classes of society are represented in the feverish rush to get North. Men neglect their business and congregate in groups on the streets in excited discussions. People are telegraphing to friends and relatives in the East to come and join them in the new Eldorado. The steamthip offices are rushed with business, and outfitting stores are taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the wants of those who are getting ready to make the trip. Merchants are fearful that their help will leave them and they will be unable to fill their places. "When are you going to the Clondyke?" In twelve hours that question has been asked and

answered a hundred thousand times in Seattle. Everywhere is heard nothing but Clondyke, and the whole town is feverish and agitated as never before over the Alaskan gold discoveries. Men who cannot go are forming pools to "grubstake" men who will. Ex-Governor John H. McGraw will sall on the next steamer. General E. M. Carr, of the State militia, who at one time camped within seven miles of the fabulously rich placer, will go. Colonel Joseph Green and A. J. Balliett, Yale's great oarsman, are packing their effects, and attorneys, doctors, clerks and laborers are all scheming to secure a share of the vast wealth in the North.

SEALING CONFERENCE CERTAIN.

THE REPORT OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED IN LONDON.

REVISION OF THE REGULATIONS NOT TO BE DISCUSSED—PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS NOT RETARDED BY THE PUBLICAN CONFEREES REACH AN AGREEMENT.

THE HOUSE WINS A SUBSTANTIAL VICTORY ON THE SUGAR SCHEDULE—THE BILL WILL PROBABLY BE REPORTED BACK TO CONGRESS TO-MORROW
LICATION OF MR. SHER
MAN'S DISPATCH.

PENNILESS MEN MADE RICH.

STORIES WHICH SOUND LIKE ROMANCE, BUT ARE SAID TO BE FACTS.

Chicago, July 17 .- Vice-President P. B. Weare of the North American Transportation and Trading Company has received dispatches from the Clondyke placer gold fields of Alaska which confirm the stories of its fabulous wealth received from the Pacific Coast in the last week. The dispatches sum up the yield of dust and nuggets in that country during the year as approximately \$5,000,000. The letter is from Captain John J. Healy, who has piloted crafts for the North American Company through the winding Alaskan rivers for years. It is dated June 7 from Circle City, near the British boundary, and depicts graphically the immense fortunes which have been made in a fortnight by roaming, penniless miners.

Captain Healy tells of new regions which hav been discovered; indeed, he says that not less that \$4 worth of gold dust is scooped up with every shovel of dirt, and that applies to every piece of ground into which the shovel is struck. Salaries of miners are not less than \$12 a day, and a man can get his provisions and suste-

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Weare, "that the veins of gold are only partly uncovered. All my dispatches agree that this is the continuamy dispatches agree that this is the continua-tion of the mother vein in this country. Von Humboldt, upon his visit to Dutch Harbor, near Bristol Bay, predicted that the mother vein would show itself in Alaska in a parallel line. Everything indicates the truth of this prophecy. Circle City and Fort Cudahy were the principal gold fields before the Clondyke fields were dis-covered last fall, and the rush for these fields

has continued since.

"Gold fields have also been discovered of great value in the vicinity of Noatak River, which is in British territory, but the travel has been and continues to be toward the Yukon fields. This continues to be toward the ruken heads. This year the number of miners in this territory has been increased by three thousand, to which must be added the four thousand already there. Most of these miners come from the silver mines and push through the wild country and over the mountains. In this way the distance is only one thousand miles, while the water route covers three thousand miles. thousand miles."

Mr. Weare has also news of a new discovery of gold fields, hitherto untouched, near the mouth of the Tanana River, which is the second largest river of Alaska, and enters the Yukon at the town of Weare.

TO EXPLORE THE MESAS CLIFFS.

PROPESSOR LIBBY AND HIS PARTY WILL START FOR ARIZONA TO-MORROW

Princeton, N. J., July 17.-Professor William Libby, of Princeton University, accompanied by several scientists of repute, will make an attempt on Monday next to explore the famous Mesas cliffs the United States Indian reservation of New-Mexico. It is expected that the task will require many weeks for its completion, and the scientific world will watch with interest the results of the experiments which the Princeton professor will

The Mesas cliffs occupy one-third of the Territory of New-Mexico to the west of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and bear great resemblance to gigantic fortresses or castles. In reality they are penderous heaps of rocks, 700 feet in height-de-

gigantic fortresses or casties. In reality they are penderous maps of rocks, 700 feet in height-detached ranges of mountains. From the plains below can be seen peaks of extinct volcances and the tops of fertile hills, but white men have never possessed the skill and ingenuity required to scale the lofty cliffs and penetrate the unexplored regions, which are thought to abound in valuable minerals and relies of prehistoric ages.

Professor Libby is a geologist and an Arctic explorer. He conceived the idea of attempting to investigate this district years ago, but no means offered until William J. Eddy, of New-York, perfected his kite machines for aerial transportation.

Mr. Eddy has built a contrivance formed of four huse kites, arranged in a square, fifteen feet apart. These kites can be sent up in the air to a height of 500 feet. The apparatus has been sent by express to the scene, and an expert in their use has been sent by Mr. Eddy to fly them under Professor Libby's direction.

The plans are to send the kites into the air above the cliffs and to make them stationary. To the contrivance will be fastened a pulley and an automatic arrangement that at a proper time will drop a weight and cord to the earth. By this cord will be drawn through the pulley a small-sized rope, which will be succeeded by ropes of larger size until one of the size of a cable has been hotsted and thrown across the summit of the cliffs. Then the ascent will be a matter of ease. In case the kite contrivance fails to be of avail, recourse will be had to several large mortars borrowed from the United States Government, from which rockets will be propelled, with ropes attached.

MURRAY HILL BANK SUIT.

MURRAY HILL BANK SUIT.

DEPOSITORS DEMAND THE MONEY PAID IN ON THE DAY OF THE FAILURE.

Newburg, N. Y., July 17.-The Murray Hill Bank case came before Judge W. D. Dickey this morning on a hearing in the suit of John Stapleton against Edward H. Hobbs and Congressman B. B. Odel jr., receivers. The action is brought to compel the receivers to turn over the deposits made at the bank on the last day it did business. The assertion is made that the president and the directors were aware that the bank was insolvent, and that their acceptance of the deposits was fraudulent.

Former President Hopkins was the only im-portant witness. He testified that the failure of the bank was due to its operations in real estate. He said he had opposed such large investments in He said he had object outvoted by the directors, real estate, but had been outvoted by the directors. He was questioned in regard to loans, and he told of many cases in which loans had been lost, having been made on real estate which had greatly define the directors. The Court reserved decision. The amount involved is \$107,000.

THREW HIS BROTHER OVER THE RAIL.

THEN, IT IS BELIEVED, A SHARK SEIZED THE

SWIMMER-A PRANK ENDS IN A TRAGEDY. Boston, July 17.-The barge Pilgrim, from Norfolk, arrived to-day in tow of the tug Storm King. and her master, Captain Ulmer, reported the loss of his steward, Joseph W. Hall, which occurred last Thursday on the trip up, when five miles east of Cross Rip Lightship, in Nantucket Sound. Captain Ulmer said that Hall and his brother, Elmer a deckhand on the barge, were having a friendly wrestle on the deck, when, by some means entirely unintentional, Elmer gave an extra heave, throwing his brother over the rail. A boat was immediately lowered and the Storm King signalled, but before either the boat or the tug could reach the man he gave three fearful cries and sank. Captain Ulmer is of the opinion that Hall must have been selzed by a shark. Sharks by this time are plentiful in Nantucket Sound. Hall was a good swimmer, and under ordinary circumstances could have remained above water for some time. unintentional, Elmer gave an extra heave, throw-

FATAL COLLISION ON A TROLLEY LINE Hartford, Conn., July 17.-Three trolley-cars were in collision on the Hartford-New-Eritain line near Cedar Mountain at 6:30 o'clock this morning, and, as a result, Andrew Poupe, a railroad laborer, thought to be an Austrian, was it stantly killed. and seven other laborers were more or less injured. Two cars met in collision at the place named, nothing had been done to straighten out the mixup when a third car came rushing on and crashed up when a third car came rushing on and crashed into the wreck. The first two cars were practically empty, but the third car contained a party of railroad laborers on their way to work. Poupe was standing on the front platform, and his chest was frightfully crushed. The other workmen who were injured were removed to the hospital here, but it is believed their injuries are not fatal.

A DRYDOCK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. New-Orleans, July 17.-The drydock at Algiers was men were knocked down. It is not thought that any were seriously injured. struck by lightning this afternoon, and fo

FOR HAULING DOWN THE FLAG, \$1. Toronto, July 17.-Peter Martin, who tore down the Stars and Stripes from the City Hall yesterday, was sentenced to a fine of 11 and costs, or thirty days in jail, in the Police Court to-day.

London, July 17 .- The report cabled on Thursday by the Associated Press that an international conference on the sealing controversy will be held at Washington in the fall is confirmed by an official paragraph issued to-day by the British authorities, and which will be printed here tomorrow. The statement says:

morrow. The statement says:

The publication of an isolated old dispatch which has been duly replied to, much as it may be regretted, has not retarded the progress of the negotiations in London. As there seems, however, to be some misapprehension on the subject, it should be pointed out that in the communications now passing there is no question of altering the regulations now in force in the Behring Sea, or of imposing fresh restrictions.

John W Foster, on behalf of his Government, is urging that the experts representing the Governments interested should meet and compare the results of their investigations with the view of arriving at an agreed state of facts. That is

of arriving at an agreed state of facts. That is the sole object of the proposed meeting. Any idea that this conference will deal with the question of revising the regulations is en-tirely misleading. Conferences between the rep-resentatives of the United States, Canada and the Foreign and Colonial Offices are proceeding almost daily.

MORE ANGRY PRESS COMMENTS. ENGLISH WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS JOIN THE DAILIES IN ATTACKING SECRE-

TARY SHERMAN. London, July 17.-The weekly papers take virtually the same view as the dailles with reference to Secretary Sherman's dispatch on the scaling ques

He scolds the British Government is if its Min-laters were a set of mean, underhanded, thieving scoundrels. It is absolutely essential that Lord Salisbury should refuse to consider the question in any shape until he has received an apology for such wanton imputations. tion. "The Spectator" says: "The Speaker" says:

Mr. Sherman is ar old men. We hope, for his ake, that the dispatch was drafted by some ubordinate who was for the time being oppressed y the heat. Its language is quite strong enough o justify the suspension of all diplomatic relations, that were worth while.

"The Morning Post's" editorial yesterday suggesting that the time would come when a certain class of Americans would force a war represents the true conviction of a majority of the English people, who firmly believe that the United States is seeking a war with Great Britain. An interesting correspondence confirming this view of the matter appears in "The Morning Post" to-day. One correspondent says:

One correspondent says:

People here look with a certain amount of contempt upon American pretences, for they are convinced that the Republic is a mosaic which could not stand a heavy shock from the outside. They are confident that in case of emergency England would do all that was necessary. Let me say, as one who knows the Americans well, that they are not moved by any considerations of kindred, as is so often falsely asserted in our press on the authority of some few stragglers among us whose policy is to enter society and be considered fashionable. These people form only a microscopic minority among their countrymen, and have neither influence nor ability to make their ideas prevail at home. The moment for action will not be four years hence; it is now. The American Navy is fast growing, and its increase will make the task imposing. The longer it is postponed the more difficult it will be.

Another correspondent says:

Another correspondent says:

History reneats itself. We should at once find that, as in 1812, our cruisers, though more numerous, would relatively be inferior for offensive and defensive operations against those opposed to them. Moreover, as regards familiarity in the use of high explosive shells, both at sea and on shore, we are not in it with the Americans. It seems to me that we are rapidly approaching the crisis in our history which will decide once for all our existence as an Empire.

T. P. O'CONNOR DRAWS A MORAL.

London, July 18 .- T. P. O'Connor, in "The Sun," omments as follows upon the statements of Secretary Sherman in connection with the Behring Sea sealing controversy: "The dispatch is a useful reminder of the rulers

of this country and the world that not all is peace and friendship to England. These blckerings will recur until the Irish question is settled. The chief cause of the friction in England is the influential portion of America's population removed from Great Britain.

GRANT B. TAYLOR SENTENCED.

THE NEWBURG LAWYER GETS A YEAR FOR FORG-EPY AND GRAND LARCENY.

Newburg, N. Y., July 17 .- Former Assemblyman Grant B. Taylor, the lawyer indicted for forgery and grand larceny in June, to-day, before Judge William D. Dickey, withdrew pleas of not guilty and insanity and pleaded guilty on both indictments. Judge Dickey sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the county jail. In passing sen-tence the Court denounced the prisoner for his acts. Taylor stood and received sentence with bowed head.

REFUSED TO RIDE IN OLD CARS.

COLORED MILITIAMEN NEARLY CAUSE A RIOT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Springfield, Ill., July 17.-Considerable excitement was occasioned at the Chicago and Alton station to-day by the colored troops of the 9th Battalion, G., of Chicago, refusing to ride on their return trip in old coaches provided by the Chicago and Alton Company, asserting that they were con-demned, and demanding Pullman chair cars. Vio-lence was averted by the conductor giving the sig-nal to go. The troops boarded the train as it

HARRIS ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

JUDGE FALKENER HOLDS THAT A MAN HAS THE

RIGHT TO KILL HIS WIFE'S LOVER. Lexington, Ky., July 17.-City Judge Gray Falkner has acquitted Jacob S. Harris for killing his wife's lover. Thomas H. Merritt, here last Friday night. The Court held that the action of the man who avenges the destruction of his blasted married life and his dishonored children by striking down the destroyer after all must be determined at the bar of human nature, and human nature will ex-cuse the one who so avenges.

SUSPECTED OF BRINGING THE PLAGUE.

A SHIP FROM CALCUTTA IN QUARANTINE AT SAN

FRANCISCO. San Francisco, July 17.-The British ship Maud. which arrived here late Thursday night, has been ordered into quarantine. On the voyage across the Pacific from Calcutta one of her crew died, and the quarantine officers are of the opinion that the sailor died from the dread bubonic plague. other men were ill from the same disease, but when port was reached they were convalescent. The quarantine physicians decided that the vessel should be carefully guarded until all the germs of the plague that might be on board were killed.

BRADBURY AND HIS WIFE RECONCILED.

THE COUPLE EXPECTED TO SAIL FOR EUROPE

IN A FEW DAYS.

Chicago, July 17 .- John H. Bradbury, the young California millionaire, and his wife, who eloped a few weeks ago with H. Russell Ward, a middleaged Englishman, who has a wife and family in England, have been reconciled. Mrs. Bradbury and her mother, Mrs. Banning, reached Chicago last night, and were met at the station by Mr. Brad-bury. All three went to the Wellington Hotel, Mrs. hury. All three went to the Wellington Hotel, Mrs. Banning taking charge of the situation and answering all inquiries. The busband and wife spent most of the night with Mrs. Banning, discussing the proposed reconciliation, and to-day there was not the slightest doubt in the minds of the hotel people that Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury were reunited. They remained in their room, and Mrs. Banning had all cards and messages sent to her room on another floor of the hotel. She declined to make any answer to inquiries. The reunited couple are expected to leave this city for the East to-night and sail for Europe in a few days.

RIKER'S DRUG STORE HAS REMOVED And is now open for business in new building at southwest corner of Sixth avenue and TWENTY-THIRD Street.—Advt.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 17.-The Republican members of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill finished their work late this afternoon, and it will be laid before the Democratic members of the committee at a meeting held on Monday morning. It is the present desire and expectation that the report will be submitted early enough on that day so that it can be considered and acted on by the House of Representatives before the end of Monday's sitting, and that its consideration will be begun in the Senate on Tuesday.

Republican members of the Conference Com-

mittee think that it would not be proper to make public the details of their work until after the Democratic conferrees have had an opportunity to examine them, and consequently it is impracticable now to give all of them. Enough is known, however, to justify the opinion and belief that the report (which is unanimous, so far as the Republican conferrees are concerned), will be adopted by both branches of Congress and will be generally regarded as satisfactory by the country. In some respects, of course, results would have been even more satisfactory if there had been a Republican majority in the Senate. The lack of such a majority made some concessions necessary, especially in regard to certain Far-Western interests, which otherwise might not have been made. THE CHANGE IN THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

It has been understood from the outset that the chief bone of contention between the conferrees on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively has been the sugar schedule. In respect to this schedule the latter have won a substantial victory. The differential of 1214 cents a hundred pounds between refined and raw sugars has been retained; the Senate amendment providing for an abatement of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugars testing 87 degrees or under has been dropped and there has been a uniform but small increase of rates on raw and refined sugars alike. It is estimated that this increase will add about \$2,-500,000 a year to the annual revenues on account of sugar duties, and will afford somewhat better protection to domestic producers, especially of beet augars. According to this statement, which is believed to be entirely trustworthy, the refining interests will have to be content with the measure of protection offered them in the Dingley bill as it passed the House of Representatives, and which was regarded as ample by Chairman Dingley and his colleagues of the Committee on Ways and Means.

It appears that the decision in regard to the sugar schedule was not reached until this afternoon, and then, naturally, other remaining differences were quickly adjusted. In fact, as Governor Dingley said to a Tribune correspondent earlier in the day, matters were tending more strongly toward a favorable settlement than at any previous time, and the prospect of removing every obstacle to an agreement within a few hours was excellent. Some of the obstacles which had not then been definitely disposed of were the reciprocity provisions, respecting which several propositions were pending. The one finally adopted is said to be acceptable to all the conferrees and to be considered especially satistory by Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, and other members of the committee who were regarded as the more earnest and active advocates of reci-

A TALK WITH CHAIRMAN DINGLEY.

In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-night Governor Dingley, who seemed to be in a happy frame of mind over the results of the conference, said in substance: "The Republican conferrees have worked hard and devoted about fourteen hours a day to the task imposed on them. I believe that the results will be in the main satisfactory to the country. I do not feel at liberty to enter into details in advance of their at liberty to enter into details in advance of their submission to the Democratic conferrees, and therefore can speak only in general terms. In all my experience there has never been a more full, free and fair—and I may add friendly—conference, or one freer from acrimony. Of course sharp and radical differences of opinion existed and found expression, but all the discussions were marked by good temper as well as by candor and earnestness.

dor and earnestness. deal with and differences to adjust than in 1800, deal with and differences to adjust than in 1800, when I was a member of the conference committee and when both branches of Congress were safely Republican, and we have succeeded in adjusting them in a shorter space of time than we then did. This alone is a sufficient indication that the spirit of compromise was strong. I think a review of our work will show that the views of the House of Representatives, as embodied in the original bill, have prevailed in a majority of cases, and, in fact, in most of those which were regarded as of controlling importance."

importance."
"What is your estimate of the revenue-producing qualities of the measure under normal conditions?" asked the correspondent.
"Well, as to that I can only say that, in my

"Well, as to that I can only say that, in my opinion, it will yield more revenue than is generally expected, and that, in the main, it will afford adequate protection to our domestic industries. Even in the case of cotton ties, burlaps, bagging, etc., which the Senate proposed to place on the free list, but which have been restored to the dutiable list, the duties, while lower than formerly, have been so arranged, we believe, as to preserve the domestic industries."

It is understood that one of the Senate amend-It is understood that one of the Senate amendments which was dropped was the one which made the new rates of duty applicable only to articles imported after the date of the act, and the original provision was restored, which makes the new rates applicable to articles withdrawn from bonded warehouses, as well as those imported after that date. This is an exceedingly important provision.

DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT. SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CHANGES SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE.

Washington, July 17.-When the Republican conferrees on the Tariff bill adjourned at 6 o'clock to-day the announcement was made that they had agreed upon all the items of the bill and that the result of the conference would be submitted to the Democratic members at a ft ll meeting to be held on Monday. This announcement had been made informally to the Democratic members of the conference at noon, and had formed the subject of general speculation about the Senate during the afternoon. It appeared after the informal statement was made that there was still much to be done in the way of putting the bill in shape, and the conferrees spent six hours in close application to the work on hand. They were for the most part merely running over the bill, but there were still some rates to be agreed upon on articles which had been passed over until the sugar schedule should be finally disposed of. The revision was not even completed during the afternoon session, and some of the members returned to renew

the work to-night. "We cannot," said Senator Allison, "say just what time we shall expect the attendance of the Democrats on Monday, for there is still much to be done to get the bill in readiness for them." It is understood that some of the members will work to-morrow for the accomplishment of this purpose, and it is hoped to have the bill print-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

TO PRESS THE RUIZ CLAIM.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER WOODFORD.

Washington, July 17 .- This Government has directed Minister Woodford formally to present to the Spanish Government and press the claim of the family of the late Dr. Ruiz for an indemnity of \$75,000 on account of his death in jail in Cuba.

Mr. Woodford's instructions, just completed, give the reasons for the presentation of the claim in detail. They show that this Government, animated solely by the love of truth and right and a spirit of justice, after mature consideration of the substantially uncontroverted facts in the case, has reached the conclusion that, under the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 between the United States and Spain and the law of 1821, made part of the protocol, all the proceedings against Ruiz after his arrest and the notice given to the Cuban authorities of his American citizenship were illegal, wrongful and arbitrary. It is held that these proceedings were in violation of his treaty rights, and resulted in his death, and that, therefore, they warrant the demand for indem-

While the circumstances would justify a demand for a much larger sum of money, Mr. Woodford is instructed to say that in proof of the spirit of moderation and absolute justice with which the United States Government is animated, the Government of Spain is requested to pay the indemnity named.

RESCUED ALIVE AFTER TWO WEEKS.

A MINER IMPRISONED BY A CAVE-IN IN AN ARIZONA MINE.

Mesa, Artz., July 17 (Special).-Stevens, a miner, who has been imprisoned for two weeks by a cave-in in the Mammoth Mine was rescued about noon to-day, He is still alive.

NEGRO PREACHER LYNCHED AND BURNED.

HIS OFFENCE WAS HIDING WILLIAMS, THE RAV-ISHER-A NEGRO WOMAN WHIPPED.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 17 (Special) .- A negro preached named Edmondson was lynched and burned about midnight last night, three miles out from Florence, Ala., by a mob of 250 infurlated men. Edmondson paid this penalty for shielding the negro ravisher, Anthony Williams, who was shot to death and burned two days ago for the murder of Rene Williams, a respectable white girl in that vicinity. Williams went to Edmondson's house and stayed two days and nights while the mob scoured the surrounding country. When asked, Edmondson assured the leaders that Williams had not been around. After Williams had been burned the party earned that Williams had been at Edmond

They accordingly decided to administer a severe trashing to him. He learned of their intentions and fled, taking refuge in the cabin of a negro The mob became incensed at his having escaped, and, getting bloodhounds, chased him town. He was found under a ped in the cabin and dragged out. He confessed having shielded Will-

iams, and pleaded for mercy.

It is probable that he would have been let off with a whipping, had it not been that, reaching a lense patch of woods, he made a mad dash for A pistol shot rang out and he fell counded. A member of the party jumped on him and almost stamped him to death. A rope was at hand, and the body was quickly swung to a chestnut tree. Here it was left for several hours. Late reports from the scene say that about half the party went back and burned it in the woods.

The negroes in the locality are much excited and trouble between the two races is feared. The whole country for fifty miles around is going armed. Later reports say that the negro woman who Edmondson was taken out and severely whipped in he woods near her home. The Sheriff and other officers seem powerless to preserve order and are making no attempt to do so. The mob contained many prominent citizens and no attempt was made to conceal their identity. There are one or two other negroes suspected of being implicated with the Williams boy and more lynchings are not important the contained to the contained to

THAT SPANISH-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

A PERSISTENT REPORT THAT IT EXISTS AND IS DIRECTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

London, July 18 .- A dispatch from Paris to a news association says that a continued investigation into the report of the Spanish-Japanese alliance against the United States Government indicates that, despite the repeated denials, there is reason to believe that early developments may prove that there is some truth in the information. The rumor of the alliance came from Madrid. The report has been confirmed by certain members of interested embassies who are likely to be acquainted with the subject.

BOOTH-TUCKER SELECTS A SITE.

TO ESTABLISH ONE OF HIS COLONIES IN SOUTH-

ERN COLORADO. Lamar, Col., July 17.-General Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, in company with James A.
Davis, General Industrial Commissioner of the Santa Fé route, and John E. Frost, Land Commis doner of the Santa Fé, is looking over the lands of this country with a view to selecting a location for one of his colonies. He is making a tour of the for one of his colonies. He is making a tour of the West for the purpose of securing large areas of land to locate the poor people from the over-crowded parts of the East and enable them to earn a livelihood. He has selected Southern Colorado as the place to begin operations, and will secure 50,000 acres of land under some of the large canal systems for the location of the first colony. He is reported to be backed by John D. Rockefeller.

SURVEYING PREHISTORIC MOUNDS.

DISCOVERIES MADE BY AN EXPLORING EXPEDI-TION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., July 17 .- "The Dispatch" this evening publishes a detailed account of an explor-ing expedition sent out by it in charge of Louis De Lesley to locate, survey and define the prehistoric mounds of the Missouri Valley, in South Dakota. The expedition was so successful that another immense area of work has been opened in the field of mense area of work has been opened in the field of archæology. The largest group was located opposite the mouth of Grand River, and contains eight hundred thousand square feet of territory, with eighty-four counted and surveyed mounds on the field, at an elevation of 175 feet above the Missouri River. Immense quantities of prehistoric specimens were secured and brought back to this city. It seems as though an entire prehistoric settlement had been properly located.

MARTINELLI AT THE SUMMER SCHOOL. Plattsburg, N. Y., July 17.-Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, and his party, consisting of the Right Rev. John A. Watterson, Bishop of Columbus; Monsignor Sbaretti and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon. of New-York, arrived at the Summer School this evening and were escorted to the Champiain Club, where they will remain during their stay. An informal reception at the club in honor of the Archbishop was held to-night. Archbishop Martinelli will officiate at the pontifical mass to-morrow, and Bishop Watterson will preach the sermon. Columbus; Monsignor Sharetti and the Rev. Jospen

LOSS OF A WHALING BARK.

New-Bedford, Mass., July 17 .- A cable received by J. and W. R. Wing, owners of the whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon, to-day reports the loss of the vessel in the Japan Sea. The crew were saved. The bark had taken 900 barrels of sperm whale oil, which are lost with the vessel. The most valuable portion of her catch, about 2,000 pounds of whalebone, valued at \$10,000, had been shipped home. The vessel was, built in South Dartmouth in 1872.

ANXIOUS TO SEE THE PRESIDENT. San Francisco, July 17.-The Iroquois Club, the leading Democratic social organization of this city, is in accord with the movement to secure a visit to this city by President McKinley. It has decided to aid in every way to obtain the acceptance by the President of the invitation to visit San Fran-cisco, and a committee has been appointed to act in conjunction with any committees selected by

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, \$6 per lozen. Ground floor, No. 1,440 Broadway.-Advt.

ONLY STAGE THUNDER.

THE DENUNCIATION OF MR. SHERMAN BY THE ENGLISH PRESS.

THE REAL QUESTION LEFT UNTOUCHED-NO RE-

LATION BETWEEN IT AND THE BIMETALLIC NEGOTIATIONS-THE COBDEN CLUB DE-CLARES AGAINST THE MOST FAVORED

> CONTROL OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY'S TERRITORY-THE LESSENING MENACE OF

THE STRIKE-NOTES

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

London, July 17 .- The stage thunder, which

sets everybody's ears ringing, never clears the air; when quiet is restored after an interval of noise and turmoil the situation is found to be unchanged. The denunciation of Secretary Sherman's letter on the Behring Sea question by the English press is an artificial demonstration of this kind. Public discussion has turned, not upon the merits of the question, but upon the methods of presenting the argument; not upon the facts of the case, but upon the amenities of diplomatic intercourse. It has left the question of protecting the seal herd precisely where it was. Lord Salisbury and Colonel Hay have been negotiating on this question for several months, and with the help of ex-Secretary Foster they will continue their work. There is no evidence that the Foreign Office has taken offence because Secretary Sherman has emphasized certain passages in his own or Mr. Foster's argument, nor has there been any justification for "The Times's" reference to its money article as a proof that jingoism has a business aspect which is unfavorable to the revival of American prosperity. Neither the frolicsome pups nor the confirmed bachelors among the seals can be transformed into dogs of war. The regulation of the pelagic fisheries is a practical question in which London, with its immense fur-dressing dustry, is directly interested. It would be quickly settled if a single small port in a single re-

mote province of Canada did not have the power

of clouding international relations for its own

selfish interests.

It would appear idle to assume that because The Tribune has brought to light an important State paper the negotiations now in progress here on the silver question would fail. Bi metallism is at best a complex problem; but when an attempt is made to overlay it with the breeding it becomes an inscrutable mystery too profound for the human mind. There is no connection between these two subjects, except in the minds of excited leader-writers. What the three silver envoys, with the American and French Embassies behind them, are trying to do is to induce the British Ministry to make certain concessions which will render a monetary conference for the settlement of the silver question practicable. They may not succeed, but their failure will not be due to Secretary Sherman's excess of emphasis in arguing the seal question. It is not, however, a foregone conclusion that they will not succeed. They can have an international conference whenever they ask for it, but that may be the easiest method of defeating bimetallism. What they are trying to bring about is a conference which will be certain to accomplish practical results, and they are seeking to open the way for it by securing in advance either pledges of bimetallic co-operation, like those obtained from France, or equivalent concessions, like the reopening of the Indian mints. They are dealing with a Ministry which is divided on the monetary question, and the issue is uncertain. There are two men who can either hasten or prevent the holding of an international conference pledged to do something besides de-Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Rothschild.

by Secretary Sherman's outspoken and aggressive letter have not interfered with the social attentions showered upon the representatives of the United States at Windsor and Buckingham and the functions remaining at the close of the waning season. Never have Americans been welcomed with greater distinction and cordiality in London. There were as many as a dozen official representatives of the United States Government at the State concert on Thursday night, when the English press had been flaying Brother Jonathan for twenty-four hours, and they were the guests of honor. Lord Salisbury and Colonel Hay are on the most friendly terms, although some frantic censors have suggested that the American Ambassador ought to receive his passports in consequence of the Sherman letter.

Whatever flurries of excitement there may be in London newspaper offices it cannot be seriously questioned that the relations between the two countries have improved in consequence of McKinley's appointment of a special Embassy for the Jubilee and Colonel Hay's increasing prestige and influence in diplomatic circles. Mr. Reid had taken passage by to-day's steamer, but changed his plans at the last moment, and will sail by the American liner on July 24.

"The Economist" has a review to-dry of decade of American finance, with the closing reflection that the people of the United States have suffered grievously from party strife and perverse legislation, and may be called upon to endure something more from the vagaries of their politicians. The article is not unfair and reveals evidence of improvement in American financial conditions, especially in the shrinkage of the deficit and the stability of the gold reserve. It does not bring out the essential fact that the real cause of the financial disturbance during the decade has been the Cleveland policy of tariff revision on English lines and the temporary abandonment of the economic system to which all the business interests of the country had been adjusted for a generation. The age of miracles has passed, and it is not perhaps reasonable to expect Free Trade financiers to tell the exact truth about the disastrous effects of Democratic tariff-tinkering. Still, even the Cobden Club is getting on and really learning something. It has presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier a gold medal and a copy of resolutions declaring that Canada's preferential tariff does not invalidate the Belgian and German treaties, and adding that even if it does the most favored nation treaties must be abandoned by England. As the Cobden Club guards the Ark of the Covenant of Free Trade, this is an orthodox declaration that the most favored nation principle is a hocus-pocus, and that Canada has hit on the practical method of using the tariff as a lever to force foreign nations to open their markets.

This, of course, is precisely what the English Pair Traders have advocated and what the Free Traders have sternly condemned. The Cobden Club now redeems the doctrine from the reproach of heterodoxy and proclaims it as an article of the true faith once delivered to the saints at Manchester.

European politics are stagmant; the Powers are not making progress in Constantinople, because the Sultan knows that they will not agree upon a decisive naval demonstration. He remains master of the situation, and his prestige in the Mahometan world steadily increases.